

## A RACE FOR CANADA.

The Finns to Leave Native Land to Settle in the Dominion.

Practically a whole race of people are preparing, it is said, to come to the Dominion of Canada to live, that they may enjoy the sweets of liberty for which they have been contending for more than a thousand years. Commissioners but recently returned to their native land after examining into the climate and other conditions of various localities on the North American continent, and reported favorably on the project, favoring a settlement of this nation of emigrants in portions of Canada, principally through Manitoba. The exodus from the home land is expected to begin next summer, and the race which is preparing to come to this country is the Finnish. With them will come many of the Swedish element, for all fear the encroachments Russia is constantly making on their old-time civil privileges and liberties and religious rights.

The Swedes, with whom the Finns had always held commercial intercourse, conquered the country in the period from 1157 to 1223, and from that time the Finns have been included in the list of the civilized countries of western Europe. The class were more closely united under the forms of government, but while conquered they maintained their individual freedom and their institutions. The Scandinavians, however, took rank above the Finns in intelligence, and when it was decreed that the language of the former should be learned by the subject people, and their own language permitted to die, there was wide dissatisfaction and trouble.

But through it all the Finns maintained their legislative representation, their right to fix the taxation upon themselves. The powerful Swedish aristocracy was wholly unable to wrest from them these liberties. The language was preserved by the preachers, who translated the Bible into it, and who also gained the right to hold religious services in that tongue. But situated as the country is, between the two powerful nations, the Swedes and the Russians, who were constantly at war with each other, Finland was constantly overrun by the warring hosts, repeatedly devastated and the people greatly reduced in numbers from slaughter, confiscation of property and famine. The most remarkable era of war's ravages was that of the great northern war, which ranged from 1700 and 1721, the population being lessened one-third and the devastated land was divided between the two great powers.

In 1743 another division of the country occurred, by which the natives were still more weakened in numbers and in national wealth. The Finns having a stronger liking for the Swedes than for the Russians, now more generally adopted the language and customs of the Scandinavians, realizing that their greatest hope for independence was in maintaining their union with Sweden, but in 1808 Russian armies overran the Finns and their country was entirely added to the possessions of the czar, after a most stubborn contest, in which the Finns had made a heroic fight against the invaders.

Alexander I., of Russia, recognized the strong feelings of affection his new subject had for their institutions, and he determined to recognize their institution and their legislation, which he did the following year in a speech to the delegates in the Landtag at a special meeting. He also added to the jurisdiction of this Government the territory that had formerly been wrested from it, and the decree issued by the Czar a few days later recognized the Finns' fundamental law, their religion, and designated the new order of things as a union of the two countries, with himself as the ruling power of the Finnish Grand Duchy. He promised "to maintain

all these benefits and laws firm and unshaken in their full force." Two days later the Czar received the homage of the estates in a cathedral and the promises were again made and the constitution declared inviolable.

Although the policy of the new ruler was liberal, the Finns believed that the day would come when they would be deprived of their nationality and liberties. In the universities a national feeling was taught, and the words of a student, Arvidson, "Swedes we are no more, Russians we cannot become, therefore let us be Finns," became the motto of the country. The feeling was greatly increased by the great poem, "Kalevala." The song handed down from mouth to mouth from heathen times, and old traditions now carefully preserved in written form, accelerated the growth of the patriotic spirit, and Poet Johan Ludvig Runeberg, by his stirring lines, added intensity to the emotions of the people. While the sentimental writers were fostering the growth of the national feeling Snellman was feeding their judgement with unanswerable arguments in the magazines and scientific publications. He argued most forcibly that the preservation of the Finnish tongue was the greatest safeguard, and that the higher educated must cease to use the Swedish, and that the latter must give way to the former in the courts, legislation and places of learning. Although every one embraced the ideas thus set forth with eagerness, opposition was met with from the bureaucracy of Russian officials, who persecuted Snellman, suppressed various publications and exercised rigid censorship over all others, and in 1850 the latter policy became so drastic that all publications in Finnish were prohibited, excepting the religious and some economic essays. Dumas' story of William Tell and the war of independence in Switzerland was responsible for this straggling of the new-born journalism and literature. The eastern war of 1853-6 induced Russia to treat the Finns more liberally, as their friendship was essential to the great power at that time, and the press regained its former freedom. The Parliament which had not met for some time, was reopened, Snellman elected to the Senate, and he secured the passage of an ordinance declaring in favor of the Finnish tongue, thus reopening the lingual war; the patriots demanding that the language of the schools be that of the native population, while Russia's interest lay in dividing the people between the Swedish and Russian, to prevent unity among them. One result of this policy has been to create much hatred between the Swedish and native elements, which has gone to the extent of discharging laborers of affiliations opposite to those of the employer, the practicing of boycotts on merchants, and social ostracism. Political parties are drawn on these lines, but the wealthy Swedish element, or aristocracy are still in power, although in the minority numerically, owing to the elective system which permits the wealthy to cast many votes. But both factions have always united to oppose Russian amalgamation, and joined in determined and indignant opposition when Alexander III. tried to effect a change in the constitution without consulting the people, and thereby Russianness the country. Nicholas II., the present Czar, upon reaching the throne, dissolved the commission delegated to accomplish this aim, declaring that he intended to observe the laws and privileges of Finland.

Nicholas II., however, reverted to the old policy of thoroughly Russianness these people, and recently, in violation of the constitution, he appointed a Russian, Von Phehwe, Secretary of State, who has just issued a proclamation to the Finnish Senate demanding that it and the country at once cease political agitation, and that the Senate

## MRS. GEO. TRAILL,

A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man.,

Got Almost Instant Relief From Heart Trouble by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This time it is Mrs. Geo. Traill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man., who gives in the following words the history of her case:

"I obtained from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble at the time. I used the one box and got almost instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them."

"I am very thankful that I got the pills, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

make it a criminal offence to utter any opinion contrary to Russian policy. A month ago five of the best Finnish and Swedish newspapers were forced to cease publication and three more were warned that a similar fate awaited them if they again mentioned political matters. Three ministers have been imprisoned for praying for the welfare of their country, and upon their release were banished for two years, being escorted into Russia. One of the reasons assigned for the Russianness of Finland is that the Czar fears a possible combination of Protestant Germany, Sweden and Finland, which might overthrow his Greek Church Government.

## MISERY IN A HOSPITAL

Rheumatism Made Life a Burden—South American Rheumatic Cure Lifted It—A Permanent Cure.

The life of John E. Smith, of Ambasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, was one long round of misery, he was so afflicted with rheumatism. He tried all manner of cures without much benefit. After having taken half a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure he found great relief, and four bottles cured him permanently. Sold by Garden Bros.

## Use of Pocket Telephones.

The battalion chiefs of the New York fire department have been supplied with pocket telephones. They are so made that by hanging the case on the door of an ordinary fire alarm box and inserting a brass plug in an aperture cut for the purpose inside the head quarters can be called up, and the operators on duty talked to over the telephone. In this way a battalion chief will be able to give detailed information as to the progress of a fire, and also to direct the sending of reinforcements with more ease and promptness than under the old system.

**Your Doctor's Advice**—Has not always been according to his conscience because for years he's been schooled in prejudices which dub every proprietary remedy as "quackery"—today he knows better and practices better, and such worthy remedies as Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are among the constant prescriptions in his daily practice because he has proved them so potent in stomach troubles—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Garden Bros.

"So you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you smoke?"

"No, sir."

"Take her! I've married off six daughters and all the husbands have a particular fondness for my brand of cigars. You're a novelty."—Syracuse Herald.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

Established 1871.

Income \$1,200,000.

Policies Unconditional. Extended Insurance and Paid Up Policy after TEN years. Low Rates. Profits Unexcelled.

WENDELL P. JONES,  
Special Agent.

G. W. PARKER,  
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**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

President—JOHN L. BLAICKIE.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. G. W. ALLAN and SIR FRANK SMITH.

Progress, solidity and gain for policy-holders characterized the operations of this sterling home Company for 1898.

## ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The following figures illustrate the gains made over 1897, its previous most successful year:

	increased	\$364,651.39	now totalling	\$3,137,828.61
Assets				
Cash Income	"	85,570.32	"	785,130.81
Net Surplus	"	45,917.33	"	474,029.08
Insurance in force	"	1,874,830.00	"	20,595,708.00

A policy in the North American is a safe and remunerative investment because the Company's financial position is unexcelled.

L. GOLDMAN, Secretary.

WM McCABE, Managing Director.

HUGH S. WRIGHT, District Manager, Woodstock.

## WRITE YOUR BUSINESS LETTERS

on good Letter or Note Paper with your name, business and address tastefully printed on it.

## Enclose Your Business Letters

in good Envelopes with your address printed in the corner. We can sell you this printed stationery about as cheaply as you can buy it unprinted.

## Parchment Butter Paper

is a specialty with us. We can give it to you in large size 24x36 inches, for tub linings or, in printed or unprinted wrappers for one or two pound prints. This paper is the very best on the market and we buy it in such quantities that we can sell it as cheaply as any office in the province.

## THE DISPATCH,

Queen Street,

Woodstock, N. B.

## POTATOES WANTED.

Highest Cash Price paid at the old Ketchum potato stand.  
SOLOMON PERLEY.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

In effect October 2nd, 1899.

DEPARTURES—Eastern Standard Time.  
(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.20	A. M. MIXED—Week days—for McAdam, Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East, Bangor, Portland, Boston.
8.35	A. M. MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook, M. Junction, Presque Isle, etc.
11.28	A. EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
1.55	P. MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, M. Junction, etc., via Gibson Branch.
3.20	P. MIXED—Week days—for Bath and M. intermediate points.
4.18	P. EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint John and East, Vancouville, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and there with IMPERIAL LIMITED for all points West, North-west, and on the Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
8.05	P. MIXED—Week days—for Debec Junction and Houlton.

## ARRIVALS.

7.40	A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from McAdam Junction.
11.28	A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.15	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
1.30	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Presque Isle.
4.18	P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, Edmundston, etc.
5.40	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton.
7.47	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Bath and M. intermediate points.
9.40	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from St. John, Portland, St. Stephen, etc.

## FARM FOR SALE

or to let, cheap. Also, a pair of young horses for sale.  
G. P. HOVEY,  
Centerville, N. B.

Oct. 23rd 1899.

## "THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN!"

What more appropriate name could be applied to that most insidious and universal of diseases---Catarrh---which effects nine hundred in every thousand of our people.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden---A Dove of Peace in the Battle for Health.

It makes life worth living---It helps in a hurry and cures permanently---relief in 10 to 60 minutes.

So-called cures come and go and hardly a week passes but some new claimant as a cure for catarrh presents itself, only to fail in its

mission, add another disappointment to the long list of disappointments in the line of permanent cures for this most universal and distressing disease.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been for many years before the public as the surest, safest, most harmless, quickest and most permanent treatment for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrhal Deafness, Headache and Tonsillitis.

That it has proved its work thousands of times, east, west, north and south, over the whole continent, is allowed by the thousands of unsolicited testimonials that have been received by those who have suffered from the Catarrh Malady in all its forms, and for periods of suffering, whether the limit of a few days of Influenza or Cold in the Head to the cure of stubborn and deep-seated Catarrh of the Head and Nose, covering the almost incredible period of fifty years.

Apart from the splendid evidence of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder received from people of all ranks and conditions of men, from the laborer in the street to the judge on the bench. The most eminent nose and throat specialists concede it the greatest cure, give it their unqualified endorsement and show their practical faith in it by using it in their daily practice.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder goes right to the seat of the trouble. It attacks the disease, removes the cause, cleanses and heals the parts, quickly and permanently. The treatment is simple, the applications are easily made, perfectly painless, and in ten to sixty minutes after applying, relief follows. It's so wonderfully searching, and yet so soothing, comfort comes like magic.

Mrs. M. Greenwood, of 204 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, says, in substantiation of the claims of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results it rived from it, that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried many remedies without getting relief until I began using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. A few applications gave me great comfort and relief. I continued using it, and now every vestige of the trouble has gone, and words fail me to express the gratitude I feel at being freed from this loathsome disease."

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart stops palpitation, smothering, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, gives relief in thirty minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment.—When the skin seems fairly on fire from itching skin diseases, one application will give quick and permanent relief.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure liver ills; 20 cents for 40 doses. Sold by Garden Bros.